SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853. NO. 57.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annu in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HARDING HAS COME!

YES! WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, IN HIS LINE, IN THE CITY!

WE can now exhibit to our friends and customers the choicest assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Dress and Frock Coats—Fine Fancy and plain Cassimere Pants—Fine Fancy Silk and Satin and bl'k Silk and Satin Vests, that can be found in any store in the State.

We pride ourselves upon selling the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING

this side of the British Provinces, equal in every respect to Custom Work, and much cheaper than Garments can be made to measure. We shall be receiving daily all the new styles of GOODS that come into market—for we manufacture all we sell—and are able to exhibit something NEW every week.

Call at the World-Wide renowned Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.

March 22, 1853. 36—

Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to

Women's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architectural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L. L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

May 2, 1853. 48—

BOOKS.

MODERN State Trials, revised and illustrated with essays and notes, by Wm. C. Townsend, Esq., recorder of Macclesfield, 2 vols. 8 vo.

Church Dictionary, by Walter Farquar Hook, D D. Vicar of Less, sixth edition revised and augmented.

The hist ry of the Church of England, by J. B. S. Carmithen, B. D.

The history of Nero by Jacob Abbott.

Historical and critical essays by Thos. DeQuincy, uthor of confessions of an English Opium-Eater, &c., &c., 2 vols. 12 mo.

Poems by Mattie Griffith, now first collected.

The Australian Captive, and the gold regions, being fifteen years in the life of William Jackman, with various illustrations, edited by the Rev. J. Chamberlayne.

Agnes Sorel, a novel by G. P. R. James.

Clary Moreland by Emerson Bennett.

Harry Muir, a story of Scottish life by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, &c., &c.

Beatrice, or the unknown relatives, by Catherine Sinclair, author of modern accomplishments, modern society, &c. &c.

The Dean's Daughter, or the days we live in. by Mrs. Gore, author of Mothers and Daughters, the Banker's Wife, &c., &c.

Villette, by Currer Bell, author of Shirly, Jane Eyre, &c., &c. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

April 26, 1853. 47—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, or illustrations by pen and pencil, of the history, biography, Scenery, relics, and traditions of the war for Independence, by Benson J. Lossing, with several hundred engravings on wood, by Lossing & Barritt, chiefly from original Sketches by the authors, 2 vols. Royal octavo.

Hand Book of Universal Geography, being a Gazetteer of the World, based on the Census of the United States, England and France for 1851, Edited by J Carey Cailicat, A.M.

Memoirs of the Queens of Henry VIII, and of his mother Elizabeth of York, by Agnes Strickland, complete in one Volume.

Nick of the Woods, or Jibbenainosay, a tale of Kentucky, by Robert Montgomery Bird, M. A. author of "Calavar," "The Infidel," &c.

A stray Yankee in Texas, by Philip Paxton.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, April, 2853. 47--

New Books.

NOTES and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's plays from early manuscript corrections, in a copy of the folio, 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A.

The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francois Michaud; translated from the French by W. Robson. 3 vols., 12 mo.

Hang Mair, a Story of Scottish life, by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Merkland, &c.

New edition of Smith on the law of contracts, with notes and appendix, by J. G. Symon, Esq. Third American edition, with additional notes and references to both English and American decisions, by William Henry Rawle, author of a Treatise on Covenants for Title.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

May 2nd, 1853. 48—

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Ranger's Notice.

A GRAY Mare, with dark mane and tail, five feet high, twelve years old, appraised at forty-five dollars—taken up by Dr. W. Persons, in Franklin county, two miles north of Franklinton Depot.

T. N. CARLILE, Ranger.

May 25th, 1853. 56—2t.

Just Opened,

SOME very fine Bracelets, and full sets of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, something new.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

May 24, 1853. 54—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs. Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followeu his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y.

NOTICE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. BIGGS & Co.. take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the Public in general, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer goods consisting of a fine lot of French and English Cloths, Cassimers and vestings of the latest style. A beautiful lot of white Silk and Satin vestings, and Cravats for Balls and Parties. White Linnen Drilling and Navy Duck, for Summer Pants.

All kinds of Ready Made Clothing both of their own and of Northern Manufacture, very fine and cheap. Also Youths and Boys Clothing, and dressing gowns.

Fine Moleskin and Beaver, black and Drab Hats of the very best manufacture.

The latest style dress Shirts of the most approved cut. Gauze, Silk and Marino undershirts and Drawers for Spring and Summer.

Gloves, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats and Stocks, in great varieties.

Their stock will be constantly supplied, with the latest arrivals. The very finest assortment of Tailors trimmings on hand.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. All garments made to order warranted to fit.

Call at No. 10,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

April 11th, 1853. 42—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,

Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,

French worked Muslin undersleeves,

Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,

Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,

do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,

do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,

Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,

Imitation do do do

Lisle do do do

Bobbin do do do

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.

PARISEN & KING'S

NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL

EXPRESS.

Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } Proprietors.
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.

J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., } H. D. TURNER,
W. D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va., } Raleigh, N. C.
M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va., }

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 39—1y.

WM. B. PARISEN has this day associated with him, in the Express business, JAS. H. KING, Esq., and the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of PARISEN & KING.

New-York, Feb 14, 1853.

THE subscribers having bought out the entire interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, the business hereafter will be conducted by Messrs. PARISEN & KING, at present No 2 Vesey street.

NOTICE.—Having disposed of my entire interest in the Express business, heretofore known as "Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express," I take pleasure in recommending to the community at large, the enterprising gentlemen composing the firm of Messrs. PARISEN & KING, who have assumed that business as Express Forwarders. LEVI DODGE.

Feb. 14, 1853. 39—2m.

House-Furnishing List.—Set No. 1, for Thirty Dollars.

THE following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Doz Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

Travellers Going North,

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, accommodation train, (which leaves Raleigh at 5 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,) are informed that they will find an accommodation train to convey them to Petersburg, by the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad, in ample time to connect with the Express mail line to Baltimore.

Travellers will find this the most certain route, as there are two daily mail lines from Petersburg, North, besides one daily steamboat line to Baltimore, and two twice a week to Philadelphia and New York, direct by steamships.

For tickets and other information, apply to the subscriber at Gaston. JAS. B. TILGHMAN.
Agent G. & R. R. R. Co.

Office Greensville, R. R., N. C., }
Gaston, May 17, 1853. } 53—3m.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy. Wake Forest, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., *Principal.*

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights, and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session.

For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, N. C.

May 12th, 1853. 973—t15thJuly.

Notice to Country Merchants,

WE have been making large additions to our stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

May 13th, 1853. 52—

N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention.

S. & W.

Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are informed that Certificates of Stock have been prepared, and are now ready for delivery. Stockholders resident in Petersburg will apply to Thos. White, of that place; those of Warren-County, to N. T. Green, Warrenton; those of Granville, to Thomas Miller and John S. Eaton; those of Franklin, to John G. King; and the rest will be delivered at office. W. W. VASS, *Treas.*

Raleigh, May 18, 1553. 53—3t

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1853.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has recently returned from the Northern Cities, and is daily receiving his SPRING and SUMMER supplies, embracing every thing new and beautiful, all of which were selected with great care, purchased on favorable terms and will be sold at low rates.

He is at this time in receipt of the following: Black, brown, blue, olive, green and other cloths of various grades:

Semoni, bl'k doeskin cas., fancy casimere, a beautiful assortment, some very pretty Vestings, of every variety and style.

Light silk Vestings for Weddings and Parties, very rich, Cravats, Stocks and Ties, plain and fancy, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, silk and cotton half-hose, Gloves, silk and ganze Undershirts, fine dress Shirts and Collars, a large assortment very cheap, Linen and Cotton Drawers; in fact every article usually found in a gentlemans' Furnishing Store.

He has also on hand a fine supply of Clothing, both of his own and foreign manufacture, any or all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, and to dispose of it at a small advance for Cash or six month's credit to punctual customers.

Cutting done at short notice.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.
Successor to Oliver & Procter.

April 15, 1853. 43—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—

Umbrellas and Parasols.

GREEN and Black, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Embr'd and Watered Parasols, all colors.
Black, Watered, Silk and Linen Parasols.
Ladies Black Silk Summer Umbrellas.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

Mattings.

4-4 AND 5-4 White India Matting,
4-4 checked India Matting. J. BROWN.

April 19, 1853. 44—

NORTH-CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

THE PRACTICAL HATTERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in "NORFOLK," and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that "Merchants" will find it to their advantage to call before making their 'purchases.' Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having 'GOODS,' whether of our own 'MANUFACTURE' or 'IMPORTED,' as 'FASHIONABLE,' 'FINE and CHEAP' as any 'Northern JOBBER.' We earnestly request 'Merchants' to call and be 'CONVINCED,' that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, in great variety.

Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

THIS beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible by the minutest description to give a correct idea of its utility. HATS made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new HAT, and painful headache. We could give you certificates of PHYSICIANS and the experience of the TRADE, but would prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior HATS.

☞ HATS made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7, Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf

A. M. McPHEETERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

OFFICE AT No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

ALL packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va, where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.,
C. Dewey, Cashier do do do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
L. O'B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner, J. Brown,
Williams & Haywood, J. M. Towles,
and John Primrose, Merchants, Raleigh.

May 9, 1853. 50—1y.

New Fancy and Confectionary Store,

ON MAIN STREET.

Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of "BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Pottemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all deseriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Curran's, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principie and Regalia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand

Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER & Co

Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

NEW BRICK MACHINE

Now in Successful Operation in BALTIMORE!

IT is so simple that any intelligent negro can learn to manage it in two or three days. You have merely to shovel clay into a box and attach a horse to the sweep. The machine tempers the clay and moulds the bricks in the most perfect manner, such as the most experienced hand can scarcely equal. When burned they are found to be stronger and more solid than those made in the usual way, because the clay is worked stiffer under the pressure of the screw than it is possible to mould by hand. It requires one man to shovel in the clay, a boy to put in the empty moulds, another to pass them when filled to the barrow, a third to wheel them to the floor, a fourth to discharge them, a fifth as superunmerary to wait on the rest—in all one man, a horse and five boys, make from eight to ten thousand bricks per day. The gold medal was awarded for it by the Maryland Institute in November, 1852. Price of the four mould machine $250—of the five mould $300, including Patent.

Address F. H. SMITH, Baltimore, Md.
FRANCIS H. SMITH.

May 9, 1853. 50—18Jn.

University of North Carolina.

THE examination of the classes will begin on Monday the 23d May, and continue until the College Commencement on Thursday, the 2d day of June next.

There will be a general meeting of the Board of Trustees on Monday preceeding Commencement, but the Visitorial Committee will be expected to give their personal attendance during the whole period of the examination.

The Committee for 1853 is as follows:

His Excellency, David S. Reid, Pres't Ex-Officio.
Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., Pres't of College.
William J. Alexander,
William H Battle,
James W. Bryan,
Henry S. Clarke,
Daniel W. Courts,
John R. Donnell,
William A. Graham,
Cushing B. Hassel,
Samuel P. Hill,
James C. Johnson,
Cadwallader Jones, Jr.
Andrew Joyner,
Matthias E. Manly,
Giles Mebane,
George C. Mendenhall,
John M. Morehead,
Henry Potter,
Walter L. Steele,
Hugh Waddell,
Jonathan Worth,

CHARLES MANLY, Secretary.

May 3, 1853. 49—

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,

MAY 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.

Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

By Parisen & King's Express,

Direct From Our Manufactory.

WITHIN the last week we have received 100 Fine Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, 300 Superior Paris Linen Sacks and Sack French Coats, 200 White and Colored Marseille Vests.

E. L. HARDING.

May 9th, 1853. 50—

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&csw.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,

Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4 5, 8, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at Pescud's D

[From Harper's Magazine.]

THE LAST DAYS OF BURNS.

It is December in 1791. Burns has quitted the pleasant farm of Ellisland for a small house in Dumfries. The exchange is in every point of view undesirable. He begins to live a town life, and the life of a small country town is most unfitted for a man of his habits. There were always idlers and loiter's ready to fasten upon a man who had seen the social circles of Edinburgh, and who could charm away an evening as no other man could. Then there were the country lairds anxious to secure him for some merry-makings, where strangers from the south were to assemble, eager to get a glimpse of the untaught genius. The work of an exciseman was not very engrossing. His evenings were generally his own—the taste for tavern parties were strong in Dumfries, and more hours were spent in the society of boon companions than in that of his patient, trusting wife, and his young children.

About this time the excitement of the French revolution was beginning to have most perceptible effect. The same misguiding star which diverted Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth from the beaten track of employment, and filled them with an enthusiasm for what was, after all, but the phantom of liberty, attracted Burns by its wayward and fitful light. He expressed too open a sympathy with the chiefs of the French nation to suit the taste of some of his friends among the higher orders. Alienation follows, and an increased violence in Burns. He despises those who are swayed by such miserable feelings. He pours fourth lampoon after lampoon in severe and relentless revenge. The tavern is more frequently sought by him. and the society of those whose opinions agree with his own more sedulously cultivated. It seems strange, too, that during the two first years of his residence at Dumfries, when the political rancor was at the greatest, he should have enriched the language with the choicest of his songs. His engagements to supply his friend Thomas with the proper materials for his collection, is upon the whole rigorously fulfilled; and even when the violence of his politics threatened to draw down the displeasure of the government, he pursues his task, and discharges it most ably. Nothing would tempt him to receive money for these songs. It was a cause, he thought, in which every true-hearted Scot should feel interested He had no feeling about accepting whatever the sale of his poems brought him. Many persons have expr ssed wonder at this determination, but the distinction we hold to be a just one. The songs were the free "outcome" of his mind. They had risen to the heart, and poured themselves forth. They were more the children of his brain than the elaborate and finished productions of his pen. No true man could bear to receive money for his child—Burns could not accept it for his songs.

The professional excursions of Burns brought him into contact with many strange persons and places. Like the gauger in "Guy Mannering," he was often a welcome guest at the tables of country gentleman; from the acquaintance he enjoyed with several of these, he reaped great benefit. He was reputed merciful in his calling, and there occur many instances of forbearance and gentleness quite unusual. In quiet times there appears to have been great attention given to the education of his sons, and although his frequent aberrations would have lost him the love and approval of many women, it is on record that his wife declares that his conduct to her, though not altogether blameless, was on the whole tender and affectionate. Life must have past with him pleasantly in "the seasons of fair weather." The day's labor over, he would often wonder with his children on the Nith, repeat psalms and fragments of old songs to them, and endeavor as far as possible to direct their minds in the same manner as his own revered parent had done. But there is another side to the picture. The political and masonic reunions would be succeeded by suppers and drinking bouts—there were bitter days of remorse and grief—there were constant failures in the provision for the wants of the family. Many of the letters written during 1793 and '94 display sad traces of the effects of this mode of life. Petulance and impatience at times bursting out into absolute infidelity, disfigure them; and, indeed, it becomes a grave question how far Mr. Chambers was justified in giving so many of these letters to the public. It is true that they give us the whole mind of the remarkable writer, but still there are limits in cases like this, which, it seems to us, have in some few instances been transgressed.

On the 14th of April, 1796, illness, from which he had been for some days suffering, threatened to prevent Burns from giving attendance at a meeting of Freemasons. He made an effort for the sake of his friends; and we have been told by one of the few persons among his intimates who now survive, that he never was in greater force. Soon after this he was compelled to abandon the graver part of his excise duties. Through the remainder of the month he was in the most miserable state. Some few days in May revived him; and on the 17th of that month he penned the song, "To Jessy," which contains perhaps the sweetest stanza in his works:

> "Although thou maun never be mine,
> Although even hope is denied;
> 'Tis sweeter for thee despairing,
> Than aught in the world beside—Jessey!"

This song was composed in honor of one who had aided and soothed many of his darkest hours. The lady still lives, happy in the recollection of the services she was able to render; happier, perhaps, in having inspired the beautiful and now world-famous stanza.

The dreary darkness was coming on. He removed to a farm, commanding a view of the sombre Solway, and there vainly endeavored to recruit his ruined health. His letters abound in tender expressions of his afflicted state. To Mrs. Riddle, a lady of rare endowments, from whom he had been for some short time estranged, he expressed himself as sorrowful for the many wanton attacks he had inflicted upon persons who had hardly merited so severe a treatment.

We may imagine how drearily the days went by. The poet mourning over "the days that were no more," in sight of the Solway, at all times a gloomy and darksome frith! His children, his faithful and forgiving wife, how often must they have presented themselves before him! And there must have been, too, thoughts of the fame he had acquired, dim pressages of his future estimation, of the verdict of posterity, of the applause of Scotland. And, we trust, there were also other thoughts.

We must give, in the words of Mr. Macdiarmid, the following anecdote:

"A night or two before Burns left Brow, he drank tea with Mrs. Craig, widow of the minister of Ruthwell. His altered appearance excited much silent sympathy; and the evening being beautiful, and the sun shining brightly through the casement, Miss Craig—now Mrs. Henry Duncan—was afraid the light might be too much for him, and rose with the view of letting down the window-blinds. Burns immediately guessed what she meant; and, regarding the young lady with a look of great benignity, said: 'Thank you, my dear for your kind attention; but, oh! let him shine; he will not shine long for me.'"

On the 18th of July he returned to Dumfries. His wife, expecting confinement almost hourly, was unable to be with him. But there were not wanting kind friends to assuage his sorrows. On the 21st he sank into delirium. His eldest son has remembrance of an execration passing his lips against the legal agent who had caused him terrible anxiety in his latter days. Would it had been otherwise! With his children near him, he sank into the calm of death, peacefully, and without a groan.

We have availed ourselves liberally of the assistance of Mr. Chambers in putting together this rapid sketch.

The mausoleum of Burns rises high above the spires and houses of Dumfries. The traveler from the south, if he have but one drop of Scotch blood in his veins, can hardly view it without emotion. Thoughts will arise of the peasant-bard in his early struggles and subsequent fame, bursting out into renown and social distinction, conquering many difficulties, overcome by many temptations, and dying when he must have felt within him consciousness of strong power, and aspiring after fresh endeavor.

The admirers and lovers of Burns, however, are of all countries, and of all ages. His strains rise to the heart when more exalted music fails to charm—when the soothing has more power than the sublime—the pathetic than the tragic. To know the real power, and to test the true influence of this great genius, we must make ourselves acquainted with the daily life and conversation of the man—Robert Burns.

Kossuth in England. It is astonishing to see the malignant hatred with which Kossuth is pursued by the favorers of legitimacy in Europe. They dog his footsteps, put spies on his movements, insult his person, misrepresent his cause, and do all in their power to destroy his influence. It is all in vain. In his own country, among the people whom he has labored for, this great man is as much trusted as he ever was. His name—if the testimony of letter writers, travellers, and the executions of his friends by the monstrous despotism that governs them, be worth anything—is all talismanic as ever; while even this steady prosecution by defenders of British oligarchy should only be regarded as new testimonies to his fidelity to the cause of liberty. In proportion as they hate him will the friends of freedom continue to respect and honor him.

While a host of petty defamers are persistent in their flings at this great character, look to the manly and noble course of a true and intrepid statesman—a lover of the rights of the people! We allude to Mr. Cobden. His rebuke, in parliament, of the miserable and shabby course of the British government in dogging Kossuth's footsteps by setting the police on him, was grand. Palmerston admitted in debate that the evidence the police had picked up as to the recent "conspiracy," did not touch any other person, "*British or foreign*," than the rocket maker. Here then is an admission that all the statements made in Austrian-hearted journals, implicating Kossuth in violating the laws of England, were falsehoods and calumnies. What these journals asserted and repeated was that Kossuth had in his house large quantities of ammunition, with which to make war on a peaceful power; and what now, if they have the fairness to circulate the truth, they must do is to confess that these were gross fabrications. They were got up designedly to injure this great man.

At the close of the debate, Cobden gave the testimony we have alluded to. He remarked at the commencement—

"It was not an ordinary case which the house were treating, in that of the ex-governor of Hungary. They were speaking of a man who had done all that Hampden did in this country. He was maintaining the legality of its constitution; and not only was he supported by the lower classes of the people, but he was supported by the whole body of the aristocracy, and all classes in his country."

In reference to allowing Kossuth a chance to vindicate himself, Cobden said—

"It was not beneath the government of this country to give Mr. Kossuth an opportunity of clearing himself. The ex-governor of Hungary was not at all beneath the notice of the government. If he gave his word of honor, he was as *much entitled to credence as any member of the Orleans family who visited the court.* (Cheers.) He (Mr. Cobden) made no distinction; he would repeat it, that Mr. Kossuth was as much entitled to respect and honor in this country as any member of the Orleans family, who had been hospitably received at Windsor. (Hear, hear.) He made no complaint of the hospitality so offered to the Orleans family (hear, hear); but he would say that it would be disgraceful to us as a nation if we were *not prepared to vindicate the hospitality due to men who had brought hither the good will, confidence and affection of their fellow countrymen.* (Cheers.) If it were true that the police were authorized to dog the steps of this illustrious refugee *he would denounce it as a disgrace to this country, and the house was bound to visit it with their utmost reprobation, and the public sense of the country should be expressed upon it.* (Hear, hear.) He had seen Mr. Kossuth, and his advice to him was this: "You are under the same law as I am, precisely; but if you ask me what the law of England is I cannot tell you, for we have ancient laws which are capable of being exhumed to serve a purpose on any occasion. I should, therefore, recommend you to take the advice and counsel of some able lawyer, that you may be well prepared to act in obedience to the law." His reply was: "If I can find out what the law of England is I will never violate it." "

Kossuth, with the confidence of his countrymen and the fellowship of such noble spirits as Cobden, may smile at the impotent malice of his detractors and defy its point. Every true friend of liberty must hope that this extraordinary man may still, in his own country, be an instrument to regain for it independence, and put an end to a tyranny that is a disgrace to the world, civilized or savage.

Boston Post.

In a recent lecture in Boston, Dr. Boynton said it was a singular fact that every animal which was capable of domestication by man was of a species which changed the color of its robe—the hue of the offspring being generally different from the parent. The elephant and the guinea hen, indeed, were too *seeming* exceptions to this rule. But upon examination it would be found that the guinea hen was of all animals the least capable of domestication; and that the elephant, although he could be enslaved, never really domesticated. The animals which preceded man were of a class never changed the color of their coats, and were incapable of being useful servants of man.

Upon Mr. Hawthorne's appointment as consul at Liverpool, the New Haven Register quotes the London Athenæum as follows: "It is pleasant to be able to welcome this original and profound writer from the new country to the intellectual fellowship of the old; and yet more is it pleasant to point to this new instance of the American practice of sending abroad the literary men of that country to fill the offices of the republic. The consulship at Liverpool is one of the very best posts in the gift of the American President, and Gen. Pierce's choice of Mr. Hawthorne, besides being a good thing in itself, is welcome as a practical refutation and rebuke of the more exclusive rulers of our own country."

When a man goes reluctantly to his work, he is not fit to be employed, nor is he good for anything unless his mental as well as physical powers are bestowed upon whatever he undertakes to do.

American Perseverance and Enterprise. We were never more struck with the *go-aheaditiveness* of the American character than on perusing the proceedings of a trial last week in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for an infringement of a patent for a fire proof safe.

It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Rich & Co., of New York, that in the year 1830 a man named Fitzgerald was engaged in making plaster images, and was in the habit of washing his hands in an iron pan after finishing work.

One day he thought he would warm the water, and placed the pan on the fire; but found to his surprise that no great change took place in its temperature, therefore he applied the bellows to his fire, but still failed to boil or even warm the water. He then examined the pan, and found that a sediment of plaster of Paris, the accumulation of numerous washings, had adhered to the bottom of the pan, and was thus preventing the heat of the fire from communicating to the water. He again placed it on the fire and put fresh coal on; then used the bellows so freely that he melted the legs off the iron pan, but still failed to warm the water. The thought immediately struck him that if a suitable thickness of plaster could be secured to the walls, ceilings, and floors of rooms, a house might be made fire proof. From houses his thoughts wandered to banks and bank vaults, then to iron safes, and depositories of various kinds—finally they settled upon iron safes of the old school, made of wood steeped in potassium, and with an inner and outer covering of iron. He thought that if the iron box was made first, then fill the space between the inner and outer lining with a mixture of plaster of Paris, that anything placed therein must be safe from fire, judging by the trouble he had with his iron pan. He now commenced a series of experiments, of such a satisfactory character that he repaired forthwith to Washington with a model of a safe, and an application for a patent. This was refused, owing to some opposition, as it afterwards appeared, from a manufacturer of safes, who was intimate with one of the officials in the Patent Office. Fitzgerald, however, persevered until the year 1836; then finding his personal applications and his correspondence of no avail, he abandoned the invention for a time, until he met wtth one Enos Wilder, who, being an ingenious mechanic, took up the idea, struck a bargain with Fitzgerald, purchased the invention and repaired to Washington. There he found the same difficulties which met his predecessor—a determined opposition seemed to be set against him—the article was not patentable. After several years, and the loss of all his money, he got into difficulties, and assigned his interest in the patent to his brother, who had advanced him money from time to time in the hope that it would ultimately pass through the Patent Office. The death of Enos Wilder shortly after took place, and the invention was laid by for a short time; but the fire of 1835, in New York, had proved that the old-fashioned safe was perfectly worthless, and a fresh application for a patent, with offers of testing its efficiency before the public, caused a little more attention to be paid by the Commissioner of Patents; and finally, on the 1st June, 1843, a patent was granted, being twelve years after the discovery.

During the period between the great fire of 1835 and the granting of the patent a citizen of New York, named Crandall Rich, associated with himself two others named Roff and Stearns, and commenced the manufacture of these safes, making an arrangement with Wilder that if he obtained the patent they were to pay him for the use of it, which was afterwards done. These parties, Rich & Co., soon discovered that the composition as invented by Fitzgerald dampened the books and papers; therefore an improvement was made, and patented by Rich & Co., without any difficulty, the result of which has been that in the great fire of New York in 1845, ten years after the first great fire, property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars was preserved in these safes; while safes of every other description were totally destroyed.

It was stated in court that in a period of twelve to fifteen years no failure has ever taken place; and they are in such general use that scarcely a fire happens without one of these safes being tested.

When we made an investment three weeks ago in a salamander safe, we knew that they had obtained such enviable notoriety, and now we feel doubly satisfied that the books and papers of the Westchester Gazette are perfectly safe from that common enemy—fire! *Westchester Gazette.*

A Peep at Guano—Where Gathered. Having anchored between the North and middle island, at the latter of which we are to load, we will borrow the boat, and have a closer look at the huge muck heap. Going half around the island, to the landing place, we step ashore on a narrow strip of sandy beach, which appears to be cleared from the surrounding rocks for our especial convenience. Our appearance disturbs thousands of the web-footed natives; these thousands count with the old hands as nothing, for they tell us that the shipping has driven all the birds away. Sailing above us in a flock of pelicans hovering over the clear water like hawlks, which they resemble in their mode of darting down or stooping on their prey. One of these every instant drops from the flock as though a ball had whistled through his brains, but, after a plunge he is soon seen rising to the surface, with a fish struggling in his capacious pouch.

Nearer to us, whirling around our heads, are gannets mews, canton-bird, divers gulls, guano birds, and a host of others, whose names are unknown to the vulgar. On the detached rocks, and the lower end of the island—member of a pretty numerous convocation—stands the penguin, the parson bird of the sailor, whose name is fairly earned by his cut-away black coat, white tie, and solemn demeanor. His short legs planted far back, and his long body, do not fit him for a walk ashore; but he will sit for hours on a little rock just washed by the waves, apparently in such deep absence of mind, the passers-by are tempted to approach in the hope of catching him. Just as the boat nears him, and hand already out to grasp his neck, away he goes, head over heels, in a most irreverent and ridiculous manner dives under the boat, and shows his head about a quarter of a mile out at sea, where the sailor may catch him who can, for he is the fastest swimmer and best diver that ever dipped.

Stepping over the mortal remains of several sea-lions, in a few strides we were on the guano, and at the next step in it up to our knees. The guano is regularly stratified; the lower strata are soliditied by the weight of the upper, and have acquired a dark red color, which becomes gradually lighter towards the surface. On the surface it has a whitey brown light crust containing eggs, being completely honeycombed by the birds, which scratch deep oblique holes into it to serve as nests wherein eggs, seldom more than two in each nest, are deposited.

The holes often running into each other, from long galleries with several entrances, and this mining system is so elaborately carried out, that you can scarcely put a foot on any part of the islands without sinking to the knee, and being tickled with the sense of a hard beak digging into your unprotected ankles. The egg-shells, and the bones and remains of fish brought up by the old birds for the young, must form a considerable part of the substance of the guano, which is thus in a great measure deposited beneath the surface, and then thrown out by the bird.

Dicken's Household Words.

If Louis Napoleon Should Die. The conflicting accounts from Paris in reference to the Emperor's health naturally suggests the question, what would be consequence if he was to die! If the assertions of the so called republicans are to be believed, Louis Napoleon is the victim of a chronic disease, which, in less than a year, will certainly carry him off. If the declarations of the Bonapartists are to be credited, there is nothing the matter with his majesty, nor has been, except a few inconvenient boils. We shall not pretend to decide between the two opinions, as we are neither the Emperor's valet nor physician, and have besides not the least inclination to be either, or even the Emperor himself.

If Louis Napoleon should die at an early day, there would, we fear, be wild work, notwithstanding his pretty Empress. and *senatus consultum* about the succession. There are, in truth, but two real powers in France, the army and the people, though there are any number of factions, and any quantity of pretended powers. In England, not only the declared laws of the realm, but a thousand customs and prescriptions, exercise an influence, which, though moral entirely, is greater than any other. In the United States, reverence not merely for the Federal Constitutions and for the State constitutions also, but for law and order generally, constitutes a power mightier than even the passing will of the people. But in France there remain no customs, laws, nor constitutions, which command respect, which have a hold upon the public mind.

If in England the monarch dies, the heir quietly succeeds. If we lose a President here, the Vice President steps into his place, and not a voice is lifted against it. For both in England and here the Constitution is reverenced more than the man; both in England and here obedience to law is each citizen's fundamental notion of his public duty. But in France, ever since the ruin of the old monarchy, there has been nothing to stop universal license on the fall of a dynasty except the brute force of the army, or the moral force, of the people's expressed will. The latter has been generally substantially nugatory, both because it has not been intelligent, and because it has no means of enforcing its wishes. There is reason to believe that the government of Louis Phillippe, and even the republic of Lamartine, were never acceptable to the mass of the French people. But the Parisians sustained those governments, and the rural population submitted because they could not help it; and hence both governments continued until the army turned against them, when they fell; but only to make way for new usurpations. Thus the army, after all is practically the only real power in France. Louis Napoleon, by appealing to the popular vote, has obtained for his dynasty a *quasi* sanction by the people; but it is plain that, if he was to lose the support of the army, the enthusiasm of the people for his name could do him no good. He would, in fact, sink like a stone.

While the Emperor lives, the fidelity of the army is possible. If he could live for thirty years, and retain the aid of the army, he might, by gradually extending liberty, do much for France. But the first is nearly as impossible physically as the two latter are morally. Louis Napoleon, in the ordinary course of events, must die long before the French could become accustomed to his institutions, good as they might be, so as to reverence them in the sense in which the English and Americans reverence their institutions. He will die probably even before any heir he may have can attain majority. The great officers of the army will not, we may rest assured, submit to be ruled by a boy; there will, as under similar circumstances in imperial Rome, be a general scramble; and that commander will attain the purple who is most popular with the troops and most unscrupulous.

This will be the result, when the Emperor dies, if the army remains opposed to the people. But if the army goes over temporarily to the side of the people, as it has so often done before, then there will be a fourth, fifth, or sixth attempt at a republic. In the end, possibly, one of these attempts may succeed permanently, though we doubt it. What France wants, before she can become republican really, is the habit of self-government, which she can only obtain through free municipalities, local elections, and the spread of sound political views. These can only be had gradually. But while her present system of centralization continues, she will be governed absolutely, let who will reign at Paris, and whether she is called empire, kingdom. or republic.

Progress of Mankind. The immense strides in progress which civilized men have made within the last two centuries, are really incredible until the subject is thoroughly considered. Yet we do not exagerate when we say that a journeyman mechanic, in the present day, lives substantially better than a nobleman did four centuries ago. There still survives a household book, kept by one of the great Dukes of Northumberland, which leaves no doubt on this subject. From that volume we learn that his grace breakfasted on ale and herrings, dined usually on boiled beef, and was as ignorant at supper of the luxury of tea or coffee, as he was, in his household furniture, of carpets, sofas, or hair mattresses.

In the Poston letters, written about the middle of the fifteenth century, we have further evidence of the almost incredible want of physical comforts among the upper classes. The Duke of Norfolk of that day, one of the greatest of English noblemen, was often in need of the smallest sums of money, while persons of less exalted rank had frequently to submit to the greatest privation for want of a few shillings. The richest men in the land dressed poorer, were lodged more rudely, and ate coarser food in those times, than any industrious mechanic of our own. Even as late as Queen Elizabeth's reign, the royal floors were covered with rushes instead of carpet. When Phillip the Second, consort of Mary, Elizebeth's sister, visited England, his courtiers wrote back to Spain that the people lived in huts of nettles and mud, and slept on logs for pillows.

For much of this progress the civilized world is indebted to the use of machinery. Cotton cloth, which once had to be spun and wove by hand, and which consequently cost a high price, is now produced, by machinery, at six cents a yard, and pays a profit. By the aid of machinery one man can now perform what once required thirty; and the time saved is so much clear gain, to be devoted to increasing either the physical comforts or the intellectual improvement of the race, or both. Twenty years ago, even it would have been impossible to have printed the edition of the Ledger in the entire twenty-four hours by any press then known; and the result would have been, and was, that not one family in a hundred could afford to take a newspaper And what is true of printing, and of the manufacture of cotton cloth, is true also of every other necessary of our present physical or intellectual life.

It is to the increase of machinery and its improvement that we look for the real elevation of mankind. Every hour saved in this way from unavoidable labor redeems man, so far forth, from the slavery of living to exist, and enables him to cultivate the higher faculties of his mind and soul; to rise, in a word, to the true dignity of manhood. If in two centuries the journeyman mechanic has overtaken the noble, what greater triumphs may we not look for in the centuries to come. The progress of mankind, indeed, has only begun. *Philadelphia Ledger.*

Origin of Mules in the United States. Mr. George Washington P. Custis, in his last paper under the title of Recollections and Private Memoirs of the life and character of Washington, gives the following account of the introduction of mules into this country, which will be found very interesting:

Upon Washington's first retirement in 1783 he became convinced of the defective nature of the working animals employed in the agriculture of the Southern States, and set about remedying the evil by the introduction of mules instead of horses, the mule being found to live longer, be less liable to disease, requires less food, and in every respect to be more serviceable and economical than the horse in the agricultural labor of the Southern States. Up to the year 1783 scarcely any mules were to be found in the American Confederation; a few had been imported from the West Indies, but they were of diminutive size and of little value. So soon as the views on this subject of the illustrious farmer of Mount Vernon were thrown abroad, he received a present from the King of Spain of a jack and two jennies, selected from the royal stud at Madrid. The jack, called the Royal Gift, was sixteen hands high, of a gray color, heavily made, and of a sluggish disposition.

At the same time, the Marquis de Lafayette, sent out a jack and jennies from the Island of Malta; this jack, called the Knight of Malta, was a superb animal, black color, with the form of a stag and the ferocity of a tiger. Washington availed himself of the best qualities of the two jacks by crossing the breeds, and hence obtained a favorite jack, called Compound, which animal united the size and strength of the Gift with the high courage and activity of the Knight. The jacks arrived at Mount Vernon, if we mistake not, early in 1788. The General bred some very superior mules from his coach mares, sending them from Philadelphia for the purpose. In a few years the estate of Mount Vernon became stocked with mules of a superior order, rising to the height of sixteen hands, and of great power and usefulness, one wagon team of four mules selling, at the sale of the General's effects, for eight hundred dollars.

In no portion of Washington's various labors and improvements in agriculture, was he so particularly entitled to be hailed as a public benefactor, as in the introduction of mules in farming labor, those animals being at this time almost exclusively used for farming purposes in the Southern States.

A Sketch of the Sultan. Last Friday—three days since—I saw the man who is the nominal head of that ill-compacted and scarcely cohering empire, once held in rigorous obedience by fierce and mighty monarchs, whose names were the dread of christendom. From a wooden palace immediately on the Bosphorus—a finer is building for him, of marble, and of florid Palladian architecture—rode forth, on a handsome black horse, a pale, slender man, dressed in a blue frock and pantaloons, wearing the tarboosh or red cap, which here, with the French, has taken place both of the hat and the turban.

Before him rode his Pashas, high officers of State and war, the men who dispose of the money that comes into the treasury, stout men for the most part, with tolerably florid complexions. They were dressed in the same garb with himself. The enormous turbans and barbaric robes which officers of this class wore twenty-five or thirty years ago, are now only to be found in the Museum of Ancient Costumes, established by the Sultan's father in the Atmeidan or Hipprodrome.

As Sultan Abdool Medjid rode leisurely along, women who were standing in groups beside the way reached forth petitions, wrapped in green silk, which were taken by some person belonging to the Sultan's train, and handed to an officer on horseback, carrying a box, in which they were deposited. It is said that the Sultan is always careful to read them. He is represented as a man of mild, amiable disposition, who would be glad to govern his empire better than he does, if he only knew how, or if those who surround him would only let him.—W. C. Bryant.

A Legislative Picture. A correspondent of the New York Home Journal, at Indianapolis, gives the following description of the 'gentlemen' comprising the Indiana Assembly. Imagine such a scene in our State House!

"The hall for the Assembly. or lower house, is, like the Senate Chamber, completely spoiled by enormous pillars running around the semicircle of seats. But it is to the appearance of the members, I wish to call attention. Of the sixty or seventy present, six or eight looked like well educated, intelligent men; about twenty appeared like honest-hearted farmers, while the rest, it seemed to me, were designed by nature for anything but legislators. One rural-looking young gent was strutting around with his coat out at both elbows; another showed a wide streak of white around the body, where his vest failed to connect with his pants; several wore hats, somehow, strangely reminding you of *bricks;* and a majority of them, I am sure, will find their wash bills a small part of their expenses. They all smoke perserveringly, so I rather think it is a rule of the house. When not smoking, their mouths were immediately filled with tobacco, so that no time was lost. On the faces of all there was a smirk of satisfaction which said as plain as could be "I am an *Honorable Legislator;* and its *very pleasant.*" I witnessed the commencement of the afternoon session. A young man, unshaven and uncombed, sauntered awkwardly up to the Speaker's chair, with the everlasting cigar and paper, seating himself very comfortably, with his feet on the table before him, smoked and chatted a while, then, giving two or three raps, he took his cigar from his mouth, and called the house to order. No one taking any notice, he called out for the members to come within the bar. This was really necessary, as no one could have picked the legislators from the crowd. About two thirds of the members seated themselves in their places, while the rest were laughing, chatting, and smoking in the aisle and around the great pillars. Pretty soon boots, "number twelve pegged," began to make their appearance on the desks, and heads disappeared behind newspapers. On counting, I found in sight, forty-seven boots to forty heads. I do not know but this is the way of voting. If so it must have been a party vote (between heels and heads,) but at any rate boots were in a clear majority of seven on joint ballot. After waiting three hours to see them do business, and not being able to do any, I took my leave just about the time the sergeant-at-arms started down street after members to make a quorum."

A man's spirits depend a good deal on the way he moves. Rush along at the rate of a mile a minute, and your sensations will become as buoyant as the stock market. Substitute for this the the inanimate crawl of a canal boat, in less than hour your soul will feel as if it were laboring under two fifty-sixes and a supper of pig's feet. If you don't wish to become melancholy, never travel behind a horse that takes over three minutes to go a mile. A special edict with a switch tail. Obey and live.

An industrious tradesman having taken a new apprentice, awoke him the first morning at a very early hour, by calling out that the family were sitting down to table. "Thank you," said the boy, as he turned over in the bed to adjust himself for a new nap, "thank you; but I never eat anything during the night."

AMERICAN HARDWARE, &C.
E. P. TABB & CO.
HEAD OF THE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE receiving large additions to their stock, by almost every arrival from the East, which having been purchased at the cash discount prices, they are enabled, and determined to sell as low as articles of a similar quality can be bought in the Northern cities Their assortment comprises
Cotton, Wool, Horse and Negro Cards,
Long and short handle Manure Forks,
" " Shovels and Spades,
Box and screw up Coffee Mills,
Wire and Hair Sieves and Searches,
Cotton Leading Lines, Bed Cords,
White Hemp Rope, assorted sizes,
Shoe Brushes, Blacking, Hide Whips,
Broad and Narrow Axes, Adzes,
Fancy Steel Blade Garden Hoes,
A full assortment of Hollow Ware Castings, embracing Ovens, Pots, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs, Griddles, &c.
Also a general assortment of Fancy Goods, such as Needles, Pins, Combs of every kind,
Tooth, Hair and Shaving Brushes,
Fancy Soap, Snuff and Shaving Boxes,
Bone, Fancy Gilt, Porcelain and Pearl Buttons,
Pocket Books, Porte Monnaies, Purses,
Silver, Brass, Steel and White Metal Thimbles,
Looking Glasses, &c.
April 26, 1853. 46—w3w.

VALUABLE WARREN LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to move South, offers for sale his valuable lands lying in the Counties of Warren and Halifax, situate 14 miles from Warrenton and 8 miles from Littleton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, containing 4,400 acres. These lands are equal to any in the County of Warren for the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco. About 700 acres of the tract is bottom land of a fine quality, one half of which is cleared and thoroughly canalled and drained, the other half is in original forest and heavily timbered. There is a sufficient quantity of cleared land on the tract, mostly fresh, to work fifty hands to advantage. The tract can be conveniently divided into three farms. It is unnecessary to give an extended description of these lands, as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. The subscriber being anxious to sell, will submit to a sacrifice to effect a sale; therefore persons wishing to invest capital in real estate would do well to examine these lands,

In my absence Mr. Evans will take pleasure in showing the land and making known the terms, which will be accommodating. S. A. WILLIAMS.
Warren County, N. C., May 9, 1853. 50—8tw.

ROBERTS'S
COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purpores, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

NIEMEVER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Produce Brokers,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

OFFER their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.
We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.
Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
Henry V. Niemeyer. James C. White.
April 7th, 1853. 41 3m.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY &c.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS
E. P. TABB & Co.,
HEAD OF MARKET SQUARE,
Norfolk, Va.

HAVE received per ships Currituck, Star of the West and Conqueror, their Spring importations, comprising a full assortment of
Elwell' Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing Hoes,
Best C S Spades, Trace, Halter and Backband Chains,
Long and short handle Fry Pans,
Table and small Cutlery, a great variety.
To which they invite the attention of purchasers, pledging themselves to furnish every article as low as it can be purchased in the Northern cities.
April, 26, 1853. 46—w3w.

WHOLEALE TRADE,
For March, 1853.
OUR SPRING STOCK of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.
34—

HARRIS'S BAKERY.
NORFOLK, VA.

THIS old and widely known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonble terms:
BUTTER CRACKERS, WATER CRACKERS,
SUGAR CRACKERS, SODA CRACKERS,
ANTI-DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
AND WINE BISCUIT,
Also, MOLASSES CAKES, suitable for country stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.
CHARLES HARRIS.
Norfolk, April 25, 1853. 46—9m.pd.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

OFFER FOR SALE: 1,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
800 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime,
150 bbls. S. F. Flour,
12 Hhds. Sides and Shoulders,
10,000 lbs. Virginia Cured Family Bacon,
50 packages Refined Sugar.
Orders for Merchandize filled with despatch.
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va. April 14, 1853. 43—3m.

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.
CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. Call and See.
Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

A Fresh Supply of
BROWN, clarified, crushed and pulverized Sugars,
Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffees,
Beef Tongues and Dried Beef,
Soda and Water, Butter and Sugar Crackers,
ALSO,
4 CASKS Scotch Ale, and London Brown Stout,
1 Port Wine, a superior article,
1 Claret Wine, St. Julien.
Received at P. MAHLERS & CO.

FOR SALE.
A TWO-STORY Dwelling House, with all necessary out buildings, pleasantly situated in the Western Ward [illegible]. Apply to
J. CHRISTOPHERS.
Raleigh [illegible] 52—3t.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING BYTHE YEAR IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

One square, 6 months, 14 lines to a square,	$10
" " 12 " " "	$18
Two squares, 6 months, " "	$15
" " 12 " " "	$25
Three squares, 6 " " "	$20
" " 12 " " "	$30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements. These will be inserted for one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Standard has a large and constantly increasing subscription list. It circulates in all the towns and counties in the State, and is read by farmers, mechanics, miners, merchants, ship-owners, turpentine-getters and distillers, lumber-men, and by professional and business men generally. Advertisers will, therefore, consult and advance their own interests by seeking public attention and favor through these columns.

☞ The returns of the recent elections in Virginia come in slowly; but enough is known to justify the belief that the Democrats have carried every Congressional District in the State. *Apropos* of this result, the friends of the last Register seem to think that paper has got itself ito a sort of difficulty about Virginia legislation. It claims to have made the discovery that the "last Legislature (of Virginia,) so gerrymandered the State, as to secure to themselves *the whole* Congressional delegation by large majorities." Now we, who have assumed the temporary control of this journal, have no objection to its being understood that *the Editor* is off on a Commencement spree at this time—in other words, he is at College; and, therefore, it is natural that we should feel some little embarrassment on the present occasion. But the responsibility is upon us, and the crisis must be met at once; or, as Oliver Cromwell used to say, the payment must be made, though no pitch *is* hot. With this impression of our duty, we *deny* the fact, that *by gerrymandering*, the said Legislature secured to themselves the whole delegation by large majorities. It is out of the question. It is utterly impossible that the Legislature could have done any such thing. No gerrymander under the heavens could hit a mark so far off. No gerrymander ever attempted such a visionary adventure. Let the Register look at the subject geographically, as well as politically. See the Scott loss in old Loudon and away up above Greenbrier, and *then* ask itself the solemn question, if a gerrymander is not always content with a simple substantial majority? And if ever, since the days of Peter the Hermit, that animal has been found so ambitious as to claim "*the whole*," and each respective part, not only by majorities, but by "*large*" majorities"? The "whole" is impracticable enough in all conscience, but if you fling in the additional wonder of "large majorities," the proposition is shocking and monstrous. We leave our neighbor to ponder this matter, and see if he cannot assign some more plausible reason for "Whig minorities"; and we would wind up, by respectfully demanding that he shall promptly explain or take back the assertion. Now, see if he does it?

☞ We have not been furnished with the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, recently assembled in this City, but we have been gratified to learn that its deliberations were characterized by the best possible spirit. Action was taken on the proposition of the Commissioners of Raleigh to provide accommodations for the holding of State Fairs in this City, and a committee was appointed to select a lot for that purpose, in case $2,500 shall be raised by private subscription—the like amount to be contributed by this City. This is a subject of deep practical concern to the farmers of Wake County, and they will doubtless take hold of it with activity and zeal. But the aims of this association and the proposed policy of State Fairs are by no means local. Every section in North Carolina has an important stake in them, and will, we trust, lend a real help for their success. As they have been in other States around us, so here will they be, the means of bringing together our planters from distant sections, thereby stimulating their *esprit de corps* as a class of citizens—the largest and most influential class in the State. They will develop new facts and new theories in agricultural pursuits; excite emulation and County pride; afford opportunities for comparison of views; encourage and facilitate the trial of experiments, and test and make certain experiments already tried; and in a word, the work will be speedily followed, as surely as the day follows the night, by marked, substantial and enlightened improvements in our general system of agriculture. Let us then together greet this purpling dawn of better things, and join in the hope of soon seeing the risen sun above the horizon.

☞ The Norfolk Herald contains the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of that town, on the 28th ult., adopting a Resolution recommending a change in the schedule of running the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad mail trains, so as *to run the same in the day time*, and to connect with the Portsmouth and Wilmington trains at Weldon. This arrangement would, we believe, give satisfaction to this entire community, and the worthy and able President of our Road has recently pressed its importance upon the Department at Washington, but so far without avail. We trust that the committee appointed on behalf of the citizens of Norfolk to go on to Washington, may be more successful in opening to the travelling public the facilities so much desired.

☞ The jury in the Gardiner case has been discharged, not being able to agree—nine for acquittal, and three for conviction, it is said. It is reported by the Washington correspondents that new Commissioners have been sent to Mexico to obtain additional testimony for the prosecution.

☞ It is thought by some, that the New York Crystal Palace will perhaps be finished some time or other, but certainly not sooner, indeed that soon, provided additional hands are employed.

BEAUFORT HARBOR.

We copy the following extracts from the report of H. L. Whiting, Esq., assistant in the Coast Survey to the Superintendent, on the Survey of Beaufort Harbor. It is gratifying to know that public attention in this State is becoming fully awakened to this subject; and we cannot doubt that the following official communication will be read with much interest, and contribute to bring about increased efforts to secure to our citizens the advantages of "one of the best harbors and ports on our whole Southern coast":

"WASHINGTON, May 19, 1852.

DEAR SIR: * * * The survey is extended on the outside shore, about three miles from either point of the inlet, and beyond the limits of the bar and shoals of its entrance. In the harbor and about the town, I have carried the survey beyond all the important localities, so as to fully include all the channel-ways connecting the harbor with the interior waters, and furnishing topographical details to show the approaches by land to the best water and landings, with the character of the shore, which is of course represented in our conventional signs.

I have also made as accurate a survey as the character will admit of the shoals and bars within the harbor, as they exist at low water of ordinary spring tides.

* * * * * * * * *

In reporting upon the natural character and preliminaries of Beaufort, as a harbor and port, I will state such facts as have come under my personal knowledge and also communicate my opinion regarding its entrance and the facilities it might afford to the commercial interest of this region.

The outside beach, or "bank" opposite Beaufort harbor, is of the usual formation of this coast. It is mostly covered with a low pine, and mixed growth, and its average width is about half a mile; the sand hills and ridges upon it are from 20 to 35 or 40 feet high, thus forming a good and sufficient shelter, from both wind and sea, to all vessels anchored inside the banks; the holding ground is also good, as shown by the results of the hydrographical survey.

The interior shores of the harbor are mostly of marsh growth, with masses of oyster-beds and shells, which, near the edges and where the sand has united with them, are quite hard and solid. At Lexonville and Shepherd's point, and at the town of Beaufort, the main upland comes to the water's edge. At the two former points, the deep waters of Newport and North River channels approach quite near the shores, and without any intervening shoals.

During the last thirty years there does not appear to have been any particular change, either in the shore line or shoals within the limits of the harbor. The causes and action of the tide, &c., which first formed them, seems to continue them in their general position and extent.

That the inlet and bar of Beaufort are probably the best on our whole eastern sea-coast, south of the Chesapeake Bay, is, I believe, a matter of fact, and needs no comment.

One of these causes is the shelter and eddy currents occasioned by Cape Lookout. The influence of these currents upon the inlet, opening as it does to the south, and in the "bite" of the cove immediately under it, is, to cut and carry away the sands and shoals which storms may throw up, and deposite them at the point of the Cape. At least, it is obvious that the influence which has formed Cape Lookout, and creates the deep water and bold shore of this cove immediately south of it, will not allow any deposites to take place at a point where the eddy and counter currents have their greatest effect; while the projection of the Cape and the shoals extending beyond it, prevent the action of the sea within this cove from being as great, or having the same effect, as upon a coast presenting an unprotected and nearly even outline to the action of storms and breakers, as is the case on the shores both above and below Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras.

The other influence which I think will always tend to preserve the inlet at Beaufort is from the non-existence of any large interior sound or bay.

The current through the inlet is wholly a tidal one, and in the back waters of "Borgue" and "Cove sounds," and from "Newport" and "North" rivers accumulate no more on the flood tide than escapes on the ebb; they are also of such extent and so located as to be materially affected by the tide, being filled and emptied by the flood and ebb, and there are no fresh water feeders to either of the rivers sufficient to at all affect their currents.

There is thus a strong and continued tidal current through the inlet, and this current is not lost or overpowered by the heavy swell from the sea, deadening its effect and throwing back the sand, which it displaces in shoals and bars; but it runs with the eddy currents of the cove into which the inlet opens, and the same action and effect is continued that the current out of the inlet produces, all tending to preserve and deepen the channel.

In comparing the inlet at Beaufort with Ocracoke and others opening from the large sounds, the advantages and disadvantages of either are obvious. These latter are almost as much exposed on the inside of the great mass of waters in the sounds as they are on the outside of the ocean. The effect of storms and tide is consequently great as well as uncertain. Heavy storms from the westward prevent the tide from flowing through the inlets from the ocean, while the water and surf from the sounds heave up swashes and shoals from the inside.

The action of storms from sea is still strong, while the waters of the sounds are driven back, and shoals are thrown up and formed across the mouth of the inlet, without any counter influence to prevent or carry them away.

In a commercial point of view, Beaufort, as a harbor and point, has many advantages and is well situated. There is no river or inland navigation to delay or require the towing of large vessels. A ship drawing twenty feet of water can leave at any state of the tide with almost any wind, and discharge her pilot *at Sea* in from thirty to forty-five minutes after weighing anchor.

It seems, therefore, that the usefulness of one of the best harbors and ports on our whole Southern coast is lost for the want of proper facilities of communication and internal improvements, giving access to it from the interior country and cities.

* * * * * * * * *

I remain, sir, very respectfully yours,
HENRY L. WHITING.

Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendant
U. S. Coast Survey, Washington.

SPIRITUALISM VS. COMMON SENSE. The Spiritual Harbinger has the following:

"In the twelfth tife glory of God, the Lord of God, the Holy Procedure, shall crown the Tribune Creator with perfect disclosive illumination. Then shall the Creator, in effulgence above the divine seraphinal, arise into the disclosure in one comprehensive revolving galaxy of supreme Beautitudes."

The Cayuga Chief thus responds:

"Then shall blockheads in the Jackassical dome disclosive procedure, above the all-fired great leather fungus of PETER NIP NINNY-GO, the Goosberry Grinder, rise into dome of the disclosure until coequal and coextensive and conglomerated lumuxes, in one comprehensive mux, shall assimilate into nothing and revolve like a bobtailed pussy cat after the space where the tail was."

☞ A man named Smith—*Alexander Smith*, a native of Glasgow, aged about twenty one years, has had the fortune, at a single bound, to place his name amongst the first living poets of Great Britain. The foreign journals, all, speak of Mr. Smith in terms of the most unqualified praise, and his works seem likely to give a new impetus to the poetic genius of the age. The extracts which we have seen are truly master pieces, and we shall treat our readers to some of them in due season. He has many kinspeople amongst us, Mr. Smith has.

We are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for June, this number completing the first volume. This periodical stands decidedly first on the list of American Magazines—spirited, judicious and ably conducted. The present number is a brilliant one and fully sustains the popularity of its predecessors. Price 25 cents per copy.

PROFESSOR EMMONS.

We find the following interesting communication from Prof. Emmons, the State Geologist, in the last number of the Salisbury Banner. To all interested in the development of the resources of our State, it will prove an acquisition:

Mr. EDITOR: At a time when the public attention is called to the subject of internal improvements, it seems highly important that those who are interested in carrying them forward should be well informed of the resources upon which they must rely, in part, for support.

It is evident that improvements in Rail and Plank Roads will at once place upon an entire new footing the Agricultural interest of the whole interior of North Carolina. This interest has ever been oppressed for want of markets. The planter has been obliged to haul his corn a long distance, and when the market has been finally reached, the price of his corn or cotton has been consumed, or nearly so, in the expenses of transportation. The farmer or planter may as well, so for as profit is concerned, have remained at home and consumed his corn, as to have incurred the expense of hauling it to market. In the same condition the mineral interests have slumbered, except, indeed in that of a single metal, GOLD. Iron, lead and copper have never been regarded valuable, because the expense of transportation required to be met, and this expense has been too great to encourage capitalists to embark in their manufacture, except upon a very limited scale. Iron which is one of the most important mineral productions, is at the same time one of the most abundant in this State; it is not only abundant, but it is also of the finest and best kinds for bar iron.

Let us look at this subject one moment. Upon Deep River, in connection with the coal formation, there are numerous beds of the mixed oxides and corbonate of iron. Adjacent to the coal formation, and within a few miles of it, the primary rocks also abound in the richest iron ore. In the most favorable position then, there is every inducement which can be offered in the interior of the country, for the establishment of iron works. There is no manufacture, there is no branch of business which brings so much prosperity to a community as the manufacture of iron. It at once opens a home market for all kinds of farm products—grains, fruits and meat. A large population which are not producers of food in any of its forms, have to be fed and clothed. Leaving out of view, however, A MARKET, I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact, that North Carolina is one of the best fields for the manufacture of refined iron. Pennsylvania may be much better provided with the means of making common iron; but refined bar iron can be made cheaper here than in the State I have named; for the sole reason that while this State has the right kind of ore for the purpose, she can produce the only kind of fuel in sufficient abundance to meet the wants of the business. This is Charcoal; and she has it, because her forests are unfailing and will renew themselves in about one-half the period required in Pennsylvania and New York. No other fuel but charcoal can be employed for the manufacture of the best bar iron. From the best bar iron, steel is made, as well as all kinds of wire and the various utensils which require a tough iron. Here, then is a field not yet occupied in this country, and if we consider for one moment the present wants of a community for the best kinds of iron, as *steam boiler plates, and all the iron work of steamboats and railroad cars*, we can scarcely calculate the demand which might spring up for it. In addition to all this why should not North Carolina manufacture the rails for her iron roads which she is constructing? It is true, it is too late to meet the demand for iron for her Central Road, but there is still room and time to begin for that business, for the extensions of this Road East and West. This State should have made every foot of rail for her Roads, for it must be certain, and indeed can be proved, that even at the low price of Railroad iron during a portion of the twelve months past, it could have been made here at a small profit. The climate is more favorable than at the North, the means of living cheap, and fuel and coal abundant. The great expense attending the manufacture of iron, arises in a great measure from the cost of coal. Coal in North Carolina must be cheaper, by one-fourth, than in New York. The ores are abundant and favorably located. Among the ores of iron the steel ore is quite abundant. At Mr. D. W. Johnson's, in Randolph county, the steel ore exists in two quite important veins. In Germany this variety is manufactured at once into steel.

My object in the foregoing remarks is to call the attention of capitalists to the manufacture of iron in all its branches, which I wish the public to consider in relation to the improvements in roads now in progress of construction.

But the iron manufacture is only one branch of industry which is destined to spring up and flourish Copper is another metal which is now found to be abundant, and its mining and manufacture opens another road to wealth and encouragement to improvements in roads. It is, however, impossible that the three great pursuits of human life, AGRICULTURE, MINING, and MANUFACTURES, should prosper without also increasing, to a very great extent, the travel both for business and pleasure, and hence those who propose investing capital in rail and plank roads, cannot be disappointed, provided they are constructed through those sections which contain mineral wealth combined with a rich productive soil; and it is a remarkable fact in North Carolina, that fertile soils cover her mines of coal, copper, iron and gold: whereas, in other rich mining districts the soil is usually unproductive. In fine, North Carolina is now beginning a new and prosperous era, and she may well venture upon new projects and schemes for connecting herself with the *Ocean*, the *adjoining States*, and *especially* such as shall promote her inland trade, and a more intimate communication with the additional parts of her own territory. E.

COPPER AND DIAMONDS IN NORTH CAROLINA. We are informed, by Prof. C. U. Shepard, says the "Charleston Courier," who has just returned from a fortnight's exploration in the counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus, and Rowan, that the prospect of an abundant supply of copper ore is afforded by the indications presented in the mines of those counties. The great metaliferous region known as Gold Hill, in Rowan, and which, next to the famous Dorne's Mine in this State, is the most productive deposit of the precious metal in the United States—is, perhaps, the most promising repository for copper thus far brought to light. Other places may hereafter prove equally rich; but the gold veins at Gold Hill, being already worked to a depth of three hundred and fifty feet, afford the most favorable opportunity in the country for judging of the character of that spot for copper—a metal which rarely shows itself in much richness at the top of the ground. Already, from the depths referred to, tons of merchantable copper ore are daily raised; and the indications are such as to lead the professor to predict that Gold Hill will very speedily acquire a character for copper as distinguished as that which it has long since established for gold.

The professor, while in Charlotte, was presented with a diamond, by Dr. Leventhrope, a late graduate of our Medical College. That gentleman had lately discovered it on his estate at Pioneer Mills, and this is the second specimen of this precious gem found within the year in the country. Hitherto no special search has been made for the diamond, these specimens having been discovered in a manner purely accidental. *Rowan Whig.*

Speaking of Copper, our Western Carolina exchanges teem with the most glowing accounts of the recent discoveries of this metal in that region. Riches are in store for some of our friends, we trust. Better far than foul proofs—form in pie—"copy, copy"—and "please discontinues." We should not, however, omit to mention, in this connection, that large possessions are usually attended with a multitude of cares, whilst poor folks, even, can frequently find consolation in addicting themselves to philosophic contemplation. Not that we should not be pleased to own a mine—we do not say that; but only that, not having one, we will endeavor to remain as tranquil as the nature of the case will allow.

☞ Col. Benton is stumping it for Senator in Missouri—the main staple of his chances being the location of the Pacific Rail Road, he declining, however, on no occasion, an invitation for private wrangling or personal quarrel.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

WIT.

True wit is like the brilliant stone,
Dug from the Indian mine,
Which boasts two different powers in one,
To cut as well as shine.

Genius like that, if polished right,
With the same gifts abounds.
Appears at once both keen and bright,
And sparkles while it wounds.

What is the world itself? thy world? a grave?
Where is the dust that has not been alive?
The spade, the plow, disturb our ancestors,
From human mould we reap our daily bread;
The globe around earth's hollow surface shakes,
And is the ceiling of her sleeping sons;
O'er devastation we blind revels keep;
Whole buried towns support the dancer's heel.

An amusing coloquy came off recently at the supper table on board of one of our Eastern steamboats, between a Boston exquisite, reeking with hair-oil and Cologne, who was "demming" the waiters, and otherwise assuming very consequential airs, and a raw Jonathan, who sat by his side in homespun. Turning to his "vulgah" friend, the former pointed his jeweled finger, and said:

"Butter, sah!"

"I see it is," coolly replied Jonathan.

"*Butter*, sah, I say!" fiercely replied the dandy.

"I know it—very good—a first rate article," provokingly reiterated homespun.

"Butter, I tell you!" thundered the exquisite, in still louder tones, pointing with "slow unmoving finger," like scorn's and scowling upon his neighbor as if he would annihilate him.

"Well, gosh-all Jerusalem, *what of it?*" now yelled the downeaster, getting his dandriff up in turn—"Yer did'nt think I took it for *lard!*"

Transcript.

THE HUMAN VOICE. There are seven distinguishing characters of voice in men and women. In men they are termed bass, hari-tone, tenor, robusto or full-tenor, and tenor-leggiadro or counter-tenor. Those of women are termed contralto, mezzo-soprano, and soprano. The compass will be found to vary according to the length of the vocal chords and windpipe, the longest possessing the power of producing the greatest number of notes. Thus one voice may comprise a range of twelve notes, and another of sixteen, yet both may be of the same character. The change which occurs in the voice in the decline of life, in the result of the ossification of the cartilages of the larynx, and the hardening of its ligaments, which produce a hard and cracked sound.

WEEDS AND VEGETABLES. The New-York "Truth-Teller" says, that Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Journal, is on the eve of his departure for Rome, with a view of becoming a Catholic.

The Supreme Pontiff seems not only to be gathering in weeds but vegetables also, Bishops as well as Editors, (end-ives.)

A poor widow was asked how she became so much attached to a certain neighbor, and replied, that she was bound to him by several cords of wood which he had sent her during a hard winter.

HAIL STORMS IN TEXAS. Texas papers of the 17th ult., record a series of violent hail storms. It is said that in Washington county the stones were as large as goose eggs, and covered the ground to the depth of over a foot. The hurricane was about three miles wide, but how far it extended in its course from North to South, is not known. The timber was uprooted and stripped of its foliage and bark. The appearance of the country the morning after the storm, was frightful in the extreme.

The following questions, are now under debate before the Tilletudium Lyceum: "Which will soonest make a man rich, minding his own business or letting other people's alone?"

Which causes a girl the most pleasure—to hear herself praised or another gal run down?

Ferguson takes the opposite and so do we.

HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE. Lay a broomstick in her way—if she steps over it, don't take her, if she picks it up and puts it carefully away, or sets to work with it take her if you can get her. For a man cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman, or anything that is worse than a bad one.

It is stated by some wiseacre that the heart of a man weighs nine ounces, that of a woman eight. As age increases, a man's heart grows heavier, and woman's lighter, after thirty. Some girls lose theirs at sixteen.

A little girl walking one day in a graveyard reading on the tombstones the praises of those who slept beneath, said:

"I wonder where they bury the sinners."

The culture of silk is rapidly passing away from our country. In 1831 no less than 396,790 lbs of cocoons were produced; in 1840, only 61,252 lbs; and in 1850 bat 14,763 lbs. There is no part of the world where silk worms would be easier raised than in North Carolina; Many of our Eastern Counties are fit for nothing else, after the supply of turpentine shall become exhausted.

THE LADIES OF ROME. "A Roman lady who takes a liking to a foreigner, does not cast her eyes down when he looks at her, but fixes them upon him long and with evident pleasure. If the man of her choice feels the like sentiment and asks, 'Are you fond of me?' she replies with the utmost frankness, 'Yes, my dear.'"

Miss Fern says "Bless" my soul! you havn't got so far as A. B C.—you are in a awful benighted state for a female. I labored under the impression that the *Foreign Missionary Society* had attended to the evangelization of Rome, I'll have some colporteurs sent over without loss of time. You little verdant Abigail! Saying "yes, my dear," the minute you are looked at! If I had'nt so many irons in the fire I'd attend to your education myself, your poor, ignorant little heathen.

"Have we a Bourbon amongst us?" Yes there is *Bourbon* Smith, and a finer fellow dont live anywhere!

The Mormons of Utah are about to cultivate oysters, crabs, and lobsters in the Salt Lake. If the water should prove too salt, they design to construct sluices to let off the salt water and let in the fresh.

What is the difference between a bare head and a hair bed?

The one flees for shelter, the other is a shelter for fleas.

MADAME SONTAG. It is announced that Madame Sontag will retire to private life after the completion of her American tour, having realized about $60,000 since her arrival in the United States, and during the same time distributed $6,000 in private charities.

If you are a precise man, and wish to be certain of what you get, never marry a girl named Ann, for we have the authority of Lindley Murray and many others, that Ann "is an indefinite article."

"Jamie, says one honest Irishman to another" the first time he ever saw a locomotive—

"What is that snorting baste! "Sure replied Jamie," "I don't know at all, unless it be a steamboat splurging along to get to wather."

THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD "AGAINST THE WORLD." Such is the caption of an article in the Oswego Gazette. Judging from recent accidents a contemporary observes, the same could be said of most of the roads.

Fanny Fern delicately styles a certain complaint from which children suffer in cherry time, "*a pain under the apron.*"

NAIL GROWING IN THE FLESH. A late writer in the Ohio Cultivator gives the following remedy: Cut a notch in the middle of the nail every time the nail is pared. The disposition to close the notch draws the nail up from the sides. It cured mine after I had suffered weeks with its festering.

CONUNDRUM. Which three letters of the alphabet together possess the highest attributes in the character of Washington?

The Tippler's Cronology on taking his Morning Dram—"I have not tasted a drop before to-day, since yesterday; and to-morrow will be going on *three days!*"

The second nuptials of the widow Canter to Mr. Frederick Rush were thus felicitously chronicled:

When Cupid did this maiden banter,
On Hymen's course to take a brush,
At first she went it with a *Canter*,
But now she goes it with a *Rush!*

The man who attempted to smoke a pipe of brandy, is troubled with dizziness of the brain, and talks of joining the daughters of temperance. No doubt but he is anxious to join the daughters.

Correspondence of the Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1853.

To the Editor of the Standard:

I have never been an alarmist, I do not mean to be one now; but there are events and features in the current history of the times, which I cannot, and will not disregard. If you are like me, the very name of Abolition suggests to your senses, first, and above all, the necessity of the smelling bottle. Still, there are times when even that smoke of corruption, that blast from the fuel of perdition, must be entertained and discussed. You will, therefore, bear with me a little while now, and to-morrow and in future, I will send you herbs to purify and cleanse your types.

About twenty years ago, there existed in Pennsylvania, a common, a general prejudice against negro slavery. Like the feeling we entertain towards the usages of the old monarchies of Europe, that prejudice was a sentiment, and a mere sentiment, unmixed with the least possible idea of enforcing or originating a remedy. Some four or five years later, the present delusion of spirit rapping, made its first appearance, under the guise and name of Abolition. The progress of this disease, this cancer upon the body politic, is too well known to require printing; suffice it to say, it reached its crisis at, and subsided with, the adoption of the compromise measures by Congress. Mind, I say this of Abolition as it then was, a fanatical delusion, seeking its ends through the constitution and laws of the country. The conflicts and discussions which preceded this result, not only prepared the larger portion of the Abolitionists for the change, but absolutely brought a majority of the people of this State, to the unalterable conclusion that negro slavery, compared with the consequences of its abolition, had better be let alone. I am now at a point to be understood when I say that, the people of Pennsylvania as a social, responsible community, are now, and will be for an indefinite period, with you, by you, and for you, in the peaceful enjoyment of the blessings, evils, and results of all your institutions. But go with me through the next paragraph.

At the moment of the adoption of the compromise measures, an appeal was taken from the lower to that "higher law." This was subscribed to by the nethermost dregs of the disbanded agitators. Unwritten, and of course susceptible of any construction which its followers might prefer, that "higher law" was found to possess unbounded centripital virtue. The vilest passions of the basest hearts, could find a clause in that limitless charter, to sanction their indulgence and vindicate their excesses. As a rallying point then, it was unequaled. The first move of the first wing, was the publication of Uncle Tom. This was a great hit, and though the book itself, owed nineteen-twentieths of its attractions to its Anglo Saxon characters, it still maintains its original sway, and challenges the world for a competitor. Meanwhile, the rank and file were preparing for action. The conventions recently held, though somewhat secret, have given us some clew to their past as well as future operations. And what are these, especially the latter? Slavery is to be abolished, abolished at all hazards, and by any and all means. First and foremost, all men or women found in the north, in pursuit of slaves, are to be shot. This is merely preliminary; the war is to be carried into Africa, into the south, and the "higher law" executed there where the evil exists. This is glorious, it is exciting; to characterize a savage at Cape Palmas, or on the Ganges, spites no one, to steal a happy negro and make him unhappily free, especially if the master be killed in the adventure, is full of absorbing romance, full to the brim like the "Log Cabin." This is the plan, and those relied upon to execute it, are a lawless band, and are considered so here, and admit it themselves. They are the executive officers of the "higher law."

Now, in this new states of things, what are you to do? Go out of the Union? No; the Union is a legal, constitutional thing, and has advantages, stay in it, and enjoy it. These new assailants appeal to that "higher law"; appeal to that "higher law" too.

If you find a single one of them south of the Potomac, laboring to have your throats cut, cut his. If you find one taking notes; he is in pursuit of martyrdom, help him on. If you find one looking about to see how blood can be spilt, spill his. Go it strong; let them see that that "higher law" is a game that two can play at. They will back out after they "see red"; no one hates death like a fanatic. The North, East and West are all with you, and all for the Union; say nothing about the Union; neither the Union nor laws have any thing to do in this matter; it is all "higher law," all fighting, and you are good at fighting; I have bragged upon you; fight on, and keep your watch-fires burning, and keep your young men on the alert. Have Grapevine Committees as you had in the Revolution, and generally, go it with an appetite, and one short campaign will number the days of that "higher law," and all else connected with it except its martyrs.

When you and Venable and Clingman saw a speck in the horizon, beyond the rainbow of compromise, your eyes were true, it was no illusion of sight, I saw the same thing, and that speck was this "higher law." But this is to no purpose, the "higher law is up, put it down." S. H.

ASSASSINATION OF CORNEMEUSE BY ST. ARNAUD, FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR. The following statement is translated from a confidential letter received from Paris by the last steamer. As a matter of course, the occurrence is not alluded to in the French journals. We give it as communicated, making due allowance for possible exaggeration, though the source of information is too reliable to need such allowance:

"I ought to tell you that the general, marshal of France, St. Arnaud, Minister of War, was arrested last evening, by order of the Emperor, for the following reasons: General Cornemeuse, aid-de-camp of the Emperor, found himself in the cabinet of his majesty with General St. Arnaud. A sum of four hundred thousand francs was there, and the Emperor, entering his cabinet, asked for this money, which he destined for the marriage portion of the daughter of General St. Arnaud. General Cornemeuse searched everywhere, but was unable to find more than two hundred thousand francs; whereupon he said to General St. Arnaud, 'You and I only have been here, and it is only yourself who could have taken it,' Finding that he could not deny the charge, St. Arnaud instantly drew his sword and killed General Cornemeuse; the latter having merely the time to make a *degagement*, piercing the arm of St. Arnaud. This scene passed under the eyes of the Emperor, and so suddenly that he had no time to prevent the two blows. The matter is hushed up, but you may rely upon the facts, as I have them from a source beyond all doubt. St. Arnaud, you are aware, is the general who played so prominent a part in the *coup d'etat* of December. Without pronouncing upon the guilt or innocence of the parties, I cannot avoid observing that considering the destination of the money, it is extraordinary that St. Arnaud should have taken it, which is equally strange that such a grave charge should have been made without probable cause."

N. Y. Com. Adv., May 28.

MELANCHOLY DEATH RESULTING FROM SPIRITUAL MONOMANIA. We learn from the Taunton Gazette that Miss Nancy Sherman, of Plympton, who died on the 25th ult., *starved herself to death.* She had been quite noted as a medium of Spiritual communication, and by constant ministration in that office, had become so completely imbued with its hallucination as to be wholly unfitted for the ordinary duties of life. About a month since, she attempted to hang herself, but was prevented from accomplishing her designs. She then announced that the spirits had forbidden her eating any more, and for three weeks studiously abstained from partaking of any food, living on water alone, although at times so tortured by the pangs of hunger as to writhe in agony. The last week was passed in fearful alternation from convulsions to momentary consciousness with constant relapses, until death finally put an end to her sufferings. *Boston Journal.*

FROM EL PASO. The Union refers to a private letter, received from a reliable source in the Southern part of New Mexico, under date of April 7th, which states that the American Consul in Chihuahua, Mr. Riddles arrived at Fort Fillmore, forty miles above El Paso, the day before, bearing despatches from Trias, the Governor of Chihuahua, to Gov. Lane. The day before Mr. Riddles left the City of Chihuahua, Trias had made a forced loan upon three of the principal proprietors of that region of $20,000, and he was to start on or about the 20th ultimo for Paso with 1,000 troops. Dates up to the 18th ultimo have been received from the same source, but they contain no further intelligence.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Through the New Orleans Picayune we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 9th of May. Severe measures are being adopted against all Mexicans who advocate annexation to the United States. Circular letters have been directed to the Governors of the States by the Minister of the Interior, and to the commandantes by the Minister of War, directing that they are to hunt out all persons who circulate such pernicious doctrines, and try them by a court-martial. The Governors are ordered to institute a police whose duty it shall be to ferret out those who talk of annexation in order that they may be punished.

A decree has also been published for the arrest of all persons who served in the American army during the late war as *guerrilleros* against the Mexican *guerrilleros*, and that they be imprisoned and tried with all the rigor of the laws. The trials are all to be by court-martial.

A list of the officers who surrandered as prisoners of war, on the taking of the city of Mexico by Gen. Scott, has been published, and a decree issued that they be degraded from their rank in the army, and that all who are in civil employ by the government be dismissed at once.

A commission has been named, composed of the Archbishop of Mexico, the Bishop of Michoacan, and Senora Don Gregorio Miersy Teran and Don Francisco Iturbe, to consult with the Minister of the Treasury for the purpose of forming a plan to provide the treasury with means, and to arrange the collection of the revenues.

The plan of a national bank and of the *farming* of the revenues is still discussed with much warmth. The bank meets with little opposition, but the other part of the plan is loudly decried.

An ayuntamiento for the city of Mexico had been appointed by the government, and the *Universal* proposes that it should do the same thing with the Governors of the States. It thinks that the question needs no discussion, for one instructed mind knows better what is for the good of the country than a horde of the populace.

The increase and organization of the army goes on rapidly, and several new battalions have been created.

In consequence of the new law of the press, the *Alba*, the *Patria*, the *Voz Anahuacense*, and the *Politica*, of Puebla, and the *Espectador*, of Morelia, had been suspended. This makes eight papers which the law has killed. In the city of Mexico a clandestine sheet was occasionally issued attacking the measures of the government.

The Bishop of Michoacan, Senor Munguia, had arrived in the capital and taken the oath of office as President of the Council of State.

General Tornel has been declared *benemerito de la patria* by the government of the State of Oajaca, in consequence of his important services in the final settlement of the Tehuantepec contract and treaty.

General Ampudia has been appointed commander of the State of Nuevo Leon.

General Ugarte has been named governor and commandant of the State of Michoacan.

Gov. Trias left Chihuahua on the 7th of April, at the head of the military expedition to oppose the occupation of the valley of Mesilla by the American troops. He has ordered a new enlistment to be made, and that the National Guard be organized. He thinks that if one man in every 100 inhabitants turns out he shall have force enough to oppose successfully the American forces. Don Luis Zuloaga has been appointed Provisional Governor of the State during the absence of Gov. Trias.

The State of Durango is said to be suffering terribly from the ravages of the Indians. Within a period of eight days twenty persons have been killed by them. One woman was compelled by them to kill her father and mother.

The official paper of Mazatlan now states that the rumors of a new expedition, under the Count Raousset de Boulbon, from California, against the State of Sonora, were unfounded.

General Santa Anna has issued an order to Senor Melendez, comandante of Tehuantepec, to cease his operations against the State of Chiapas.

The cholera and the smallpox were both making great ravages in Vera Cruz.

The government has ordered a Spanish gentleman, by the name of Carrera, to leave the country, considering him a pernicious man. The *Trait d'Union* says this act has caused much commotion in the cabinet, and the ministers had all threatened to resign. The affair was arranged.

APPREHENSION OF FISHING DIFFICULTIES. The New York Express of Saturday afternoon says:

"Her majesty's government have sent not one ship of war, nor two, nor three, merely, but a strong and powerful fleet, to the fishing grounds, to look after the 'Yankee interlopers' there. That ship of ill fame, the Devastation, was on the ground several days since; the war steamer Argus has now joined her, we see, and 'the cry is, still they come.' If the summer pass away without mischief growing out of this concentration of force, we shall be glad; but as things now stand there is such a temptation for British officers to knock our fishermen about, as they did last season, 'just for the fun of the thing,' that we fear there is mischief ahead."

WORTH TRYING. A lump of wet saleratus, applied to the sting of a wasp or bee, will stop the pain in one moment, and prevent it from swelling. Try it and see. It is a sure remedy for rattle snake bites, if applied immediately. Be sure and remember it.

MARRIAGES.

The nuptial rites, between Mr. GEO. WASHINGTON MORDECAI, the President of the State Bank, and Miss MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late Hon. D. Cameron, were solemnized at the Cameron residence near this City by the Rev. Dr. Mason of Christ's Church, on Wednesday, June 1st, at seven o'clock, A. M.

On the same day, at the residence of S. W. Whiting, Esq., at 8 o'clock, P. M., Mr. CALLOWAY, member of the House of Commons from Ashe County, and Miss HARRIET, third daughter of the late John Stewart, Merchant, were married by the Rev. Dr. Lacey of the Presbyterian Church. [Com.

DIED,

In this City, on Tuesday morning last, after a severe and protracted illness, Mrs. S. BLAKE, wife of Rev. Bennet T. Blake, in the 48 year of her age.

Seldom have we had to record the death of a lady, whose character has made a stronger mark upon the community, and whose demise will be more deeply deplored. Within the immediate circle of her acquaintance, the loss cannot be repaired.

Possessed of a strong mind and a large share of common sense, she discharged the important duties of her station with uncommon energy and ability.

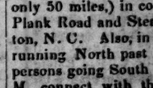
To the other social and Christian virtues which so beautifully adorn her sex, she brought into requisition a purity of motive, a firmness of purpose, and a sincerity of heart, which are rarely seen.

As a wife, mother, friend, and mistress, few have understood better the responsibilities, which those terms imply.

But above all, she lived and died a Christian. For many years she was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. [Com.

☞ City papers please copy.

TO THE TRAVELLING COMMUNITY.



THE Stage line formerly run from Raleigh via Nashville to Rocky Mount, by SPRUNT & MCLEAN is now running directly to Wilson Depot, (a distance of only 50 miles,) in connection with the Mail line on the Plank Road and Steamboat via Greenville to Washington, N. C. Also, in connection with the Train of cars running North past Wilson, at 7 P. M. Also, (when persons going South wish,) by leaving Raleigh at 5 A. M., connect with the 4 P. M. Train of cars running South, reaching Wilmington at 8 or 9 P. M. same days.

Leave Raleigh Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leave Wilson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

JOHN M. McLEAN, Proprietor.
Raleigh, June 2d, 1853. 57—3

MONEY! MONEY!!

WHEREAS, for a period of twenty years we have diligently studied how we might best ameliorate the pecuniary condition of the Human Family, and deserve the applaudits of mankind. We are now happy almost beyond the power of expression, to impart the joyous intelligence that the hour has come when we can proclaim to the Nations of the earth the completion of our extended labors in the announcement that we have found out at last the process by which riches may be easily acquired, and a most extraordinary fact is, that we give to the world, *gratis*, the offspring of these wearisome researches, which consumed nearly a quarter of a century in gestation, asking ourselves for revealing this "open sesame" nothing but the delightful assurance that mankind will be at last convinced of the practicability of garnering a golden harvest through the medium of

PYFER & CO.,

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed Lottery

BROKERS,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Let not a few frowns of Fortune cast you down:
She were not Fortune if she did not frown
Those who in patience bear her scorns awhile
Are those on whom, at last, she most will smile.

MOST GLORIOUS SUCCESS!

PYFER & CO. sold and paid last month a Mountain of Prizes!

EVERY DRAWING TELLS A CHEERING TALE!

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"No such word as Fail," at Pyfer & Co's.

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

Splendid Schemes for June, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. June.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
2	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
3	21,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
4	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	44 00
6	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	20 00
7	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
9	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
10	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	16 00
11	55,498	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	58 00
13	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
16	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
20	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
21	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	36 00
23	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
24	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
25	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	30	88 00
27	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
28	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	20 00
29	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
30	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets, can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of the paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
May 30, 1853. 56—

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS. Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

CHURCH BOOKS!

A TREATISE on the Laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S., by Murray Hoffman.

A Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the Church, by One of Three Hundred.

The History of the Church of England, by J. B. S. Carwithen, B. D., late of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; Bampton Lecturer for 1809, and Vicar of Sandhurst, Berks.

A Church Dictionary, by Walter Farquehar Hook, D. D., Vicar of Leedes.

Daily Steps towards Heaven or practical thoughts on Gospel History, and especially on the Life and Teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, for every day in the year according to the Christian seasons.

*** It is a vade Mecum for the pious Churchman, and would be a profitable companion for every Christian.

Also a great variety of other Church Books, on hand and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
May 26th, 1853. 56—

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of our Court of Equity for Wake County, Spring Term, 1853, in the petition of Eliz. Rhodes, by her guardian, *ex parte*,

I will expose at public sale on the premises on the 11th of June next, the lands mentioned in the pleadings. Said lands situate in the County of Wake, bounded on the North by the Lands of Thos. J. Lemay, on the East by the lands of Mr. Daniel and Barnabus Johnson, on the South by the lands of Kimbrough Weathers and Henry Utley, and on the West by the lands of Eldridge Smith and W. Clayton, containing about 235 acres.

Terms of sale: Bonds well secured payable at six and twelve months, with interest from the date, and seventy-five dollars of purchase money to be paid cash at time of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
C. & M. in Equity.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—td.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a Land Warrant, made to Sergant William Eaton of one hundred and sixty acres, which warrant had the assignment and was lost, miscarried or robbed from the mail about the 23 of March last, without my knowledge or consent; this is therefore to put all persons on their guard, as I intend applying for duplicate of the same.

WILSON FULTIN.
Danbury, Stokes County, N. C.
May 16th, 1853. 56—6w.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Pres. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G.*
Raleigh, Dec. 18, 1851. 14—tf.

New and Fashionable Jewelry.

WE are receiving our new supply of Watches, Chains, Seals, Keys, Ear Rings, Breastpins, Finger Rings, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, May 24, 1853. 53—

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned being about to remove from the State for a time, offers for sale his farm at Beatties Ford, containing about 600 acres. Its situation for healthfulness, fertility, and beauty, is well known. It has every improvement for comfort that can be desired; as a location for mercantile business, a position for a Lawyer, (having six Court-Houses within a few hours journey;) or for a farmer it has great advantages. The buildings are of the most excellent character; a large Dwelling-House 50 by 60 feet large, two stories high, and all proper out Houses pertaining thereto. A large and commodious Cotton Gin-House, a Store-House, a Saw and Grist-Mill.

He will sell also all the Household FURNITURE, and a portion of his Library. The furniture is of the most superior order, of the latest style, and has been well kept.

There is no better property in the State. He will also sell for cash, his valuable stock of SLAVES, twenty one in number, many of them choice and young; on the 1st of June next. He also will sell his stock of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

His cattle are of the improved Kentucky breed, procured at much expense and trouble. Also a large quantity of

Corn, Fodder, Hay and Bacon.

He also offers the balance of the stock of GOODS belonging to the late firm of Wheeler & Kerr, on the most advantageous terms.

All the above is offered at private sale, and if not sold privately, will be offered publicly on Wednesday the 1st day of June next, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Seldom is such property offered for sale, and great bargains may be expected. The title of said property to be placed beyond all question.

All persons indebted to me or to the late firm of Wheeler & Kerr, must make payments forthwith.

JOHN H. WHEELER.
Beatties Ford, Lincoln county, N. C., May 2, 1853. [50—41].

The North Carolina Whig and Western Democrat, Charlotte; the Yorkville Remedy, Yorkville, S. C.; the North Carolina Argus, Wadesboro', will copy until 1st June and send accounts to J. H. W.

NEW FIRM AND NEW STORE,

In Forestville, N. C.

THE subscribers having bought the Store-House and lot lately occupied by Owen and Williams and entered into co-partnership under the firm of

JONES & CRENSHAW,

for the purpose of conducting a mercantile business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public that they are now receiving their

Spring and Summer Supply of Goods;

bought with the utmost care by the senior partner, and upon the most favorable terms. We shall give our personal attention to the Store, endeavoring to please, and to cash and punctual customers we will sell GOOD BARGAINS.

We solicit an examination of our well selected Stock (which we will regularly replenish,) and hope to merit and share liberally of public patronage. Call and judge for yourself and oblige,

WILLIE D. JONES,
WM. M. CRENSHAW.
Forestville, April 1, 1853. 969—w4w

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)
Petersburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852. 52—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins.
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

We Study to Please.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
A NEW DRY GOOD STORE,

On Fayetteville street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

JOHN CREECH has just returned from the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of the latest styles and patterns for the Spring and Summer Trade. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Bonnets, and children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols a good assortment of men's and boys summer Clothing which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.
Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1853. 32—w.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

COURT OF EQUITY, SPRING TERM, A. D. 1853.

Linville Williams, Emeritta Williams, Sam'l. D. Caldwell and his wife Susan, *vs.* John Williams, Henry Williams, James Tuliver, Catharine Williams, John Wesley Williams, Alfred Clawson and wife Nancy, Martha Ann Williams and Polly Jane Williams.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Polly Ann Williams, one of the defendants in this suit, hath removed from this State, and is a non resident, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks notifying the said Polly Ann Williams to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday in September next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against her.

Witness George Bower, Clerk and Master in Equity at office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1853.

GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.
April 16, 1853. (Pr. Adv. $5,) 47—6w.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair

Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.
Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Headstones,* and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *griadstones,* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C. April 15, 1853. 43—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!
NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a decree of Wake Court of Equity, at Spring Term, 1853, I shall offer for sale on Friday, the 3d day of June next, at Stricklands Store in Wake County, a tract of land owned by the late Berry Bunn containing about four hundred and eighteen acres and lying on the west-side of Moccasin Creek and bounded by the lands of Code Bunn and others; also on the same day two tracts of land in Franklin County, one containing about sixty acres, adjoining the lands of Obediah Strickland and others, and the other on Moccasin Creek containing by estimation three hundred and seventy two acres. The two last named tracts to be sold on the premises.

Terms of sale six and twelve months credit, bond and good security required.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. M.
April 28, 1853. 47—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS
AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab. Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmerettsand Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do, Lisle and Linen do, Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do. Black Colored Silk do., Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

SAM'L M. WILSON. | GEO. W. GRICE.

WILSON & GRICE,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,

Portsmouth, Va.

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.
May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

NO. 1, 2 & 3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,

NORFOLK, VA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandize.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w.6m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Fine Table Cutlery.—One sett Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks.
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by
J. BROWN.
may 23, 1853 47—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853

NOVELTY WORKS

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of

100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breatpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1853. 94

TO the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summ* and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles.

pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.
Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

Commissioner's Office.

THE undersigned has been appointed Commissioner for the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and expects to receive the same appointment for other of the western and southwestern States. He is prepared to take the Probate of all Deeds, Powers of Attorney and other intruments of writing to be used in those States. Also Depositions to be readinany of their Courts.

As Notary Public, having a seal of office, he can take the Probate of Instruments of writing to be used in most of the States of the Union.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 20th, 1853. 47—1m.

NOTICE.

STRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, on the night of Sunday, the 10th instant, Two Grey Horses, of medium size, one large Horse Mule, and a small one year old Mule—the mules both sorrels.

Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, and should any person take them up they will be suitably renumerated. JOHN T. KENNEDY.
Goldsboro' April 21, 1853 47—wtf.

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.
Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

$50 REWARD!

A FREE negro, by the name of Jones Mitchel, alias Jones Kiff, broke from the Jail of Orange county, on the 9th day of March instant. Said boy is a mulatto, stout built, about five feet seven or eight inches high, quick spoken and intelligent, about 30 years of age, had on, when he broke from said jail, a wool hat, a black blanket sack or over coat. He, I understand, was bound, when a boy, to a gentleman at Raleigh by the name of John H. Christopher. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me at this place.

RICHARD M. JONES, *Sheriff.*
Hillsborough, March 10th, 1853. 34—w tf.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a pecuiiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—tf.

STRAYED,

FROM Johnson Busbee's, a few days since, a dark bay MARE, some eight or nine years old, one hind foot slightly white, and foretop recently trimmed. She formerly belonged to Mr. Estis, near Henderson. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery at Raleigh, or for information of her whereabouts.

May 13th, 1853. 51—

Gauze Merino Shirts.

50 DOZEN superior Gauze Merino Shirts, a very desirable article for Summer ware, at

HARDING'S.
May 9th, 1853. 50—

Irish Potatoes.

A FEW barrels of those superior Carter Potatoes on hand—price reduced to close sales.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply of this justly celebrated Extract, too well and highly appreciated to need any comments, is just received and for sale at PESCUD'S.

Cheltenham Salts. A supply in Store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
May 9th, 1853 49—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1853. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

CLASSICAL AND
MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL
In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months.* Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	$25,00
French extra,	10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.
February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

The Best Work on Fruit Trees ever Published.

THE FRUIT GARDEN, a Treatise intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees, the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Prunning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c., the laying out and arranging different kinds or Orchards and Gardens, the selection of suitable varieties for different purposes and localities, gathering and preserving Fruits, treatment of Diseases, destruction of Insects, description and uses of Implements, &c., illustrated with upwards one hundred and fifty Figures, representing different parts of Trees, all practical operations, forms of trees, Designs for Plantations, and Implements, &c. by P. Barry, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York, 1 vol. 12 mo. 3d edition. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 15th, 1853.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street.
Petersburg, Va
September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

Just Received,

3,000 PRINCIPE; 3,000 Regalias; 3,000 short Havannah, all genuine imported Cigars; 3,000 Domestic of different brands.

500 lbs chewing Tobacco; 300 lbs smoking Tobacco.

F. MAHLER & Co.
May 4, 1853. 48—

SUPERIOR READY MADE.
DAILY ARRIVALS AT HARDINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, 200 pairs Superior Fancy Cassemere Pants.
March 11st, 1853. 39—

A TREATISE on the Adulteration of Food and Drink, and plain and simple directions for detecting them, with One Hundred Recipes for tooth powders, hair dyes, skin powders, perfumes, &c. by M. P. Byrne, M. D., 1 volume, 12mo. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, April 18, 1853.

Extracts and Perfumery.

P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Ices and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jocker Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clernatis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranum, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c. Essence Lemon, Es. Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Office Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Co'y.
WILMINGTON, April 8th, 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, at this office, on and after Monday, 2d May next.

By order, JAMES S. GREEN,
Treas. Wil. & R. R. Co.
April 14th, 1853. 43—1m.

**Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp AND LAMP